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successors. The great achievements of the race are no longer thought of as a development of general human knowledge, but as the result of the superior wisdom of privileged personalities. The *Weltanschauung* becomes entirely monarchical. The former small and often petty national unities are now merged in an oecumenical unity of culture. Private life becomes of more importance to the individual than public life. That focuses round the royal courts.

The third book treats of the Hellenistic state in the following chapters: *Die Innere Begründung der Monarchie*; *Die Grundzüge des Hellenistischen Staates*; *Die Monarchie und die Polis*; *Die Monarchie und die Gesellschaft*. Greater variety in the peoples brought together in economic exchange under the larger political units of territorial monarchies increases the strength and zest of personal interests. But these personal interests have play in large social organizations grouping round monarchical centres. Learned and cultured society becomes courtly; art and letters become court appanages. "Die einzelnen Lebenskreise, die sich in Kunst und Wissenschaft, Heerwesen und staatlicher Verwaltung, Gewerbe und Handel gestalten, stehen in besonderen Abhängigkeitsbeziehungen zu dem Königtum, bei dem sie eine Stärkung und Förderung ihrer beruflichen Zwecke und ihrer gesellschaftlichen Stellung finden. Gerade die Ptolemaeer haben in dieser Hinsicht die Politik des *divide et impera* meisterlich zu üben verstanden" (p. 371).

The political philosophy of these last two books is profound and comprehensive, but is expressed in a labored and needlessly obscure style.

B. PERRIN.

Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero. By W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Lincoln College, Oxford. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1909. Pp. xiii, 362.)

THIS book is intended to present a "picture of life and manners, of education, morals, and religion" in the last age of the republic, something that has not been done before in English, or in any other language in a satisfactory way. Useful treatises on the society of the empire have been available for some time, but the pre-Augustan period has been rather curiously neglected.

The author is widely known for his excellent studies in Roman religion and municipal government, and his reputation will be enhanced by this book. With no undue display of erudition in cumbrous footnotes and citations, he has set down in very attractive form an accurate account of the social life of the end of the republic. This is precisely what is needed at the present time when the tendency is so pronounced to regard any presentation of classical antiquity that suggests popularity or literary skill as evidence of dilettanteism. This book is one of the few illustrations in recent years of the kind of work in the field of the humanities that is thoroughly scholarly and useful to the student, and at the same time interesting to a wider circle of cultivated readers.

The social life of Rome is approached from various points of view—the classes of population, business, marriage, household economy, holidays, and religion very briefly. While the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Marquardt, his main source of information has been the literature of the period, particularly the letters of Cicero, which he has made to yield a rich harvest. In a very true sense he has made an important contribution to our knowledge in that he has placed before the student in concise and usable form results of detailed and scattered investigations that are of value only when properly correlated. An excellent illustration of this is found in the chapter on men of business, in which the character and amount of the business carried on in Rome, and the opportunities for free labor, are more clearly described than anywhere else. The discussion of slavery deserves mention for a certain freshness of treatment. Fowler believes that it was not an unmixed evil and that in the economic history of Italy it is entitled to a certain amount of credit. He follows Wallon too in deprecating the wholesale manumission of slaves, and, in spite of our natural disinclination to admit such a possibility, he makes out a good case.

The work has been done with accuracy. Two or three insignificant slips like the statement on page 19 that there were five basilicas in the Forum before the basilica Julia, and that on page 311 that Pompeius built the temple of Venus Victrix "immediately behind the theatre", have been noted, and it would have been better to have given the more careful estimate made by Herschel of the amount of the water supply of Rome, rather than that of Lanciani.

The book will probably not be superseded for many years, and it deserves a place among the reference manuals of all students of sociology and economics as well as among those of students of classical antiquity.

S. B. P.

The Greatness and Decline of Rome. Volume V. *The Republic of Augustus.* By GUGLIELMO FERRERO. Translated by Rev. H. J. CHAYTOR, M.A., Headmaster of Plymouth College. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1909. Pp. v, 371.)

THE first two volumes of this great work were reviewed in this journal for July, 1908, pp. 829-833. The two volumes in the Italian and in the English translation correspond. The last three do not, either in title or content, to the decided loss of the English translation. *The Fall of an Aristocracy*, the English title of volume III., is, it is true, an improvement on the Italian title, *Da Cesare ad Augusto*, inasmuch as it brings out the great historical resultant of the seventeen chaotic years from Caesar to Augustus; but *Rome and Egypt*, the English title of the fourth volume, is a poor substitute for the characteristic though paradoxical *La Repubblica di Augusto* of the Italian edition. And the only mitigation of the paradox in the title of the fourth volume, which was